Partnership for Public Accountability: Conservation Districts and SAO

Presentation to the Washington Association of District Employees

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Discussion Topics

- SAO Overview
- Audit Approach: Authority, Roles, and Goals
- What to Expect in an Audit: Resources
- Audit Issues
- When Things Go Right
- Q & A



SAO Mission Statement

The State Auditor's Office independently serves the citizens of Washington by promoting accountability, fiscal integrity and openness in state and local government. Working with these governments and with citizens, we strive to ensure the proper use of public resources

Audit Statutes

RCW 43.09.245 – Power to audit financial affairs of all local governments

RCW 43.09.260 – Mandates audit requirements: legal compliance, financial condition, financial reporting

RCW 43.09.310 – Audit of State Agencies (Conservation Commission)



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Local Government Audit Teams

Olympia Tacoma Seattle

Tri-Cities Vancouver Wenatchee

Bellingham Lynnwood Spokane

Yakima King County Port Orchard

Pullman



Audit Goals

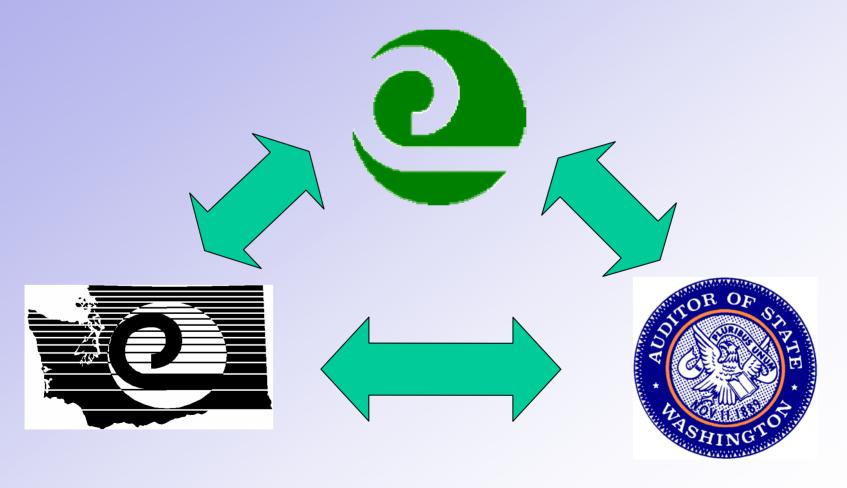
Manage Costs

Minimize Intrusion

Be Efficient and Effective



Leveraging Relationships



Conservation Commission

- Legal mandate to establish accounting and auditing procedures for CDs, with the assistance and advice of SAO (RCW 89.08.070(12)
- Provides overall guidance and resources FOMs

Conservation Districts

- Establish internal controls
- Responsible for compliance with applicable laws

Communication

- Strong oversight by the Commission reduces audit risk at the Districts
- Communication between Districts,
 FOM's, and grants specialists to detect and prevent issues from occurring
- SAO Assistant Director and Specialist oversight provides consistency, centralized knowledge base



Risk-based Audits

- Fraud
- Not conducting business in an open and public manner
- Conflict of Interest
- Non Compliance with Contract/Bid requirements
- Management Dysfunction
- Financial Statement Misstatement
- Constituent Referrals and Complaints, News Stories
- Going Concern
- Shifting of Restricted Resources
- Inappropriate Use of Public Funds
- State Grants Unallowable Use of Funds
- Illegal Investments



Risk-based Management

- Would you want it in the newspaper?
- If something went wrong, would you be able to trace it?
- CYA



Scope of Audits

- Accountability
- Legal Compliance
- Financial
- Single Audit



The Audit Process

- Contact by Audit Team regarding timing
- Planning work
- Entrance Conference all elected officials and Commission invited
- Field work
- Exit conference
- Issue audit report



Preparing for an Audit

Communication:

Single audit needed?

Timing – vacations, etc

• Items to have ready – see handout



Types of Audits

- Field audit:
 - -majority of work performed on-site
- Off-site audit:
 - -records sent/taken to auditor's office
 - –work performed in SAO office
- Surveys:
 - -very small districts
 - -audit work dependent on results of survey
 - -done in conjunction with FOM's



Components of Successful Audits

- Staff are available and accessible
- Records are clear, organized, and complete
- Financial statements and notes are complete and accurate
 - -Pre-audit at the District
 - -Compliant with BARS
- Management is involved in the process
- Spirit of Cooperation



Rights and Responsibilities

- SAO
- Conservation District
- Public



Internal Controls

- Lack of segregation
- Lack of monitoring

Receipting

Reconciling

Disbursements



Disbursements

- Inadequate supporting documentation
- Unallowable use of public funds
- Unallowable use of grant funds
 - Direct and indirect charges



Financial Reporting

- District's responsibility to prepare
 - -Complete
 - -Timely
- Adequate support
 - -Maintain reconciliations
 - -Must be able to "drill down" to original source document
- BARS

Open Public Meetings Act

- RCW 42.30
- Municipal Research & Services Center www.mrsc.org/
- Attorney General's Office Desktop
 Reference www.wa.gov/ago/records/



When Things Go Right

SAS 78 – Consideration of Internal Control in a Financial Statement Audit



Internal Controls

5 Components of Internal Control (SAS 78):

- Control environment
- Risk assessment
- Control activities
- Information and communication
- Monitoring



Control Environment

- Tone at the top
- Integrity and ethical values
- Involvement of Board of Supervisors
- Foundation for all other controls



Risk Assessment

Financial statement presentation:

- Identification, analysis, and management of risk of potential misstatement
- Controls to prevent misstatement

Control Activities

- Policies and procedures
- Safeguarding of assets
- Segregation of duties
- Occur at all levels of organization



Information and Communication

Information systems

- Identify, assemble, analyze, classify, record, and report transactions
- Maintain accountability

Communication

- Upstream as well as downstream
- Clear expectations



Monitoring

- Constant evaluation of control structure
- By-product of daily management
- Effective internal monitoring reduces need for external monitoring

Case Study

When things go right

Independent review – Monitoring

Active involvement by Management –

Control environment

When things go wrong

No independent review

Is there room for "Trust"?



Questions?

